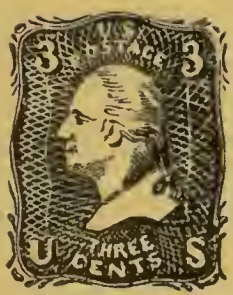
MASON'S

Coin and Stamp

COLLECTORS'



MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. **MAY, 1868.** No. 2.

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MASON'S
COIN AND STAMP COLLECTORS'
MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. MAY, 1868. No. 2.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN NORTH AMERICA.

By M. W. DICKESON, M. D.

(CONTINUED.)

Our companions having joined us, we pursued our onward course, keeping in sight of the piny ridge which passes throughout the greater part of the State, and in many localities, afford an excellent sand-stone for economical purposes.

Having proceeded sufficiently northward, we changed to due west, and passed over a series of hills, gradually descending as we advanced towards the river.

An hour's ride brought us before the General's plantation-house, where we were kindly received by the gentlemanly overseer. He mustered sufficient force, who, with the paraphernalia, set out for the scene of operations.

Two ploughs were set to work at the base of the bluffs, where the negroes, at sundry times, had reported bones and ornaments to have been found during their ploughing for the crops.

Examining the newly ploughed ground, we soon discovered several circumscribed spots, varying from twenty to thirty feet in diameter, of a dark, rich loam, (much darker than the surrounding surface,) completely filled with fragments of human bones, teeth and pottery. We set several of our force to digging away the soil immediately surrounding these spots or tumuli, which soon exposed their original form, before entirely obliterated by the immense quantity of soil carried from the hill sides and ravines into these river bottoms. So great is the amount of soil brought by these water-worn ravines, that at the mouth of Cole's creek, Adams county, Mississippi, within the recollection of many citizens now living there, extensive lakes, with their huge cypress growth, have been entirely filled up, leaving but a piece of their topmost branches to indicate the scene of many a pleasant piscatory excursion in their youthful days.

After sufficiently uncovering this mound, we made a correct drawing. Ascertaining the proper points from which to start, our hands soon exposed the stratification; cutting it into two equal parts. We extended a ditch two

feet wide, entirely through it, level with its base. Of this, also, we made a correct drawing, which gave us a vertical view. (See fig. 2).

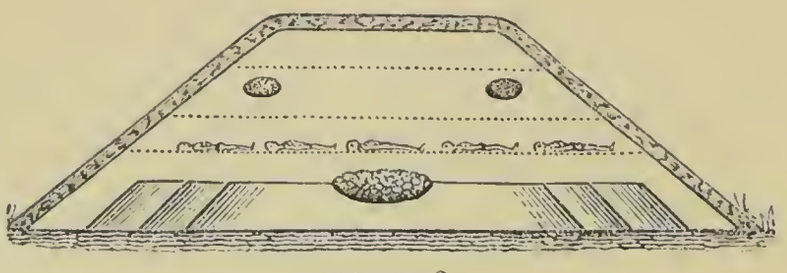

FIGURE 2.

Around the top and sides of both, (figs. 1 and 2) may be perceived a dark rim, entirely enveloping the mound; this is the surfacesoil, and the result of a long period of decomposition, both of animal and vegetable matter. The continuous portion of the stratum is of a light yellow color, fourteen inches thick and contained fragments of pottery, pebbles and arrow points.—Nothing of importance was found in this stratum, save one small vase, or cup, finely ornamented, and composed of an unusually fine material; the ornaments were painted vermilion color, and relieved with a somewhat darker red. It was filled with ashes, of an extremely light color, among which we found a small scapula, (shoulder blade) two clavicles, and the first and third rib of a child, apparently but recently born. (See fig. 3.) The next stratum was a gravelly loam, about two feet through.

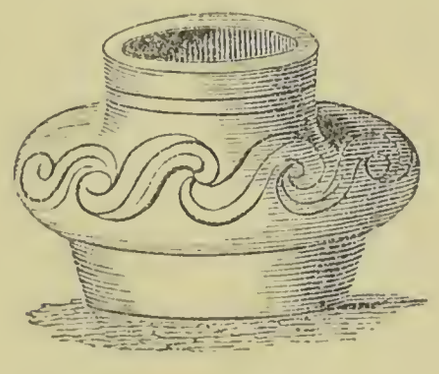

FIGURE 3.

This we carefully removed, finding but two oval masses of conglomerated burnt human bones mixed with ashes and coals; they lay one at each end of the mound. These masses were broken open, and in the centre of one we found a small terra cotta cup, with edges turning over, two inches high, but wrought from coarse materials and not ornamented. It contained a small hornstone axe, pierced at its upper extremity, indicating that it had been suspended around the neck; also, four unfinished jasper beads, two of them but partially drilled through their centre. At the rounded part of the bottom of the cup, lay a coin-like mass of lignite, the size of a twenty-five cent piece, with several rude figures upon one of its faces. (See fig. 4.)

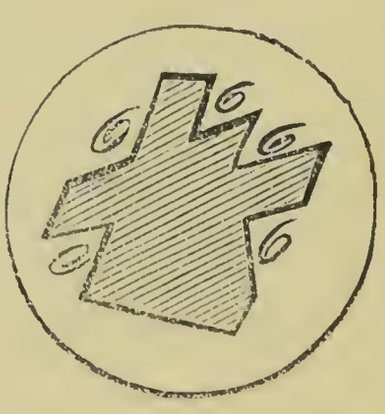

FIGURE 4.

For the position of the masses in the mound, (see fig. 1.)

(To be Continued.)

HISTORY OF THE PATTERN, OR EXPERIMENTAL COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

With their Fictitious Value.

BY E. M., JR.

In writing a description and history of the experimental coins of our country, we shall adhere to the generally accepted opinion that all experiments in designs for coins not adopted by the government, and not entering into general circulation, are the true and only "Pattern Pieces."

Although the earliest authorized U. S. coin was the "*Fugio*," or Franklin chain cent of 1787, there is no evidence of an earlier experimental or pattern piece, than the so-called "Martha Washington" cent of 1792.

This piece was designed with a view of complimenting President Washington, and, at the same time, satisfying the oft expressed desire of the public to have the bust of Washington a national feature of the country's coinage. There were several experiments this year upon the cent alluded to, resulting in great similarity of design and execution, viz.: A large copper piece, about the size of an English penny, bearing on the obverse a bust closely resembling the features of Martha Washington; around the bust the legend "LIBERTY, PARENT of SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY." Beneath, the date 1792. Reverse, a wreath tied below in a bow; just under the latter the fraction 1-100; around the whole the legend "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."—This piece resembles closely in reverse every subsequent copper coin issued by the government.

Another piece, in same metal, about the size of the copper half cent, was designed, resembling in all particulars, save size, the first named.

Also, a third, differing only from the last by the insertion of a small circular piece of silver, which was attached to the copper planchet before striking.—This latter piece is termed the "1792 silver centre." Either of the above patterns bring, at public coin sales, a large fictitious value; but are generally valued *according to condition*—say $50 to $100 each. These very pretty coins were not accepted for circulation, but notwithstanding this fact, a few favored persons, who thoroughly appreciated and admired the coin, succeeded in having a number of specimens struck for preservation; and to this circumstance our lucky possessors of the '92's can attribute their good fortune.

There were coined for President Washington's private use, in 1792, a quantity of dimes and half dimes, from a quantity of old silver left at the mint by him, for that purpose. These silver pieces differed somewhat on the reverse from the copper '92's; the former having an eagle with wings extending well across the centre of the coin, and word dime converted into DISME.

The silver pieces were used by Washington and his family—not as coins to pass current—but simply as pocket pieces, or to be given away as mementoes. The value of the dime greatly exceeds the smaller piece, but can safely be placed at $75; while the half dime of '92 would bring when very fine but ten or fifteen dollars.

(*To be Continued.*)

PECULIARITIES OF AMERICAN COINS.

No. 3.

During the coinage of copper pieces by the several States, and for several years after the National Government

had its mint in operation, it appears to have been a common practice to re-stamp issues that had emanated from other sources, and that had been made to perform prior uses as currency.—The earliest of these re-strikes, that I recollect to have seen, is now in my possession. It had been a "Vermon Auctori," but is now a "Nova Cæsarea," bearing the early date of 1786. I have seen an "Auctori Connec," 1788, that had been struck over a "Nova Constellatio;" a half cent of 1794 over a half cent of 1793, and several others. But the most unaccountable of these duplicate servants of the public, are the half cents made out of coins of twice their weight. I have now a half cent of 1795, thin planchet, and have seen one of 1797, that were made from "Talbot, Allum and Lee" cents. A portion of the devices on both sides of the latter, are clearly traceable. Now, I can understand that the diameter of the originals might have been reduced by cutting a portion off. But how about the thickness of the planchet, which is reduced fully one-third? It may be said that the pieces, having no collar, would be flattened in the re-coinage sufficiently to account for the difference. This is not satisfactory to my mind, as in this case the lettering around the edge should be correspondingly expanded—this is not the case with my 1795.

Since the publication of article No. 2, I have found an 1800 cent with the head of 1797. It has been clearly altered from the die of 1799. I have the ordinary 1800 over 1799, with the adopted head of 1799 and subsequent dates, which establishes the existence of *two overstrikes* the latter year. Is this a discovery? I am not aware that the fact is known to any other individual.

By the way, has anybody noticed the difference between the reverse of the half cents of 1800 and of 1802?—It will be remembered that the obverse die of 1802 was that altered from 1800. Not so the reverse. Compare them and it will be seen at once, that the lettering is larger on the 1802, and the wreath less delicate; its arrangement also somewhat different. This style of reverse was continued in use during the next six years. $

REMARKABLE COIN SALE.

We have received a descriptive catalogue of the Eve's Collection, containing 3,700 specimens, offered at public auction, April 21st, by Andrews & Son, Toronto, Canada West.

This sale, as catalogued, is certainly unique. Among other strange things in the U.S. coin line, is an "1815 cent" entered as "*extraordinary rare, fine condition, and a cent to be greatly desired.*" It is rather singular that the word *unique* was omitted, for this cent of 1815 is the only one we ever saw catalogued.

1794 cent is termed "thick die," as if *thin die* '94's (?) were plenty as pan cakes.

"1795 *cent, liberty cap.*" What has become of the Fillet head '95's?

1800 is elevated to the rank of a 1799 cent, and both are catalogued as "*extremely rare.*"

"1798 *cent, difficult to obtain.*" We sell them, in ordinary condition, for five cents each!

"1804. *Good.*" Brief, and to the point; but whether rare, or common, the catalogue is silent on the subject.

"1816. *Scarce.*" Yet worth but one cent!

"1837. *Nickel.*" This is described with great elaboration, and in the end proves to be the common composition or Feutchwanger cent of N. Y.

We have not the space to add the other curiosities of this sale, but advise our readers to send and get a copy of the catalogue.

NEW STAMPS.

A beautiful series of new stamps have appeared from our border friends in Canada, all of them bearing the bust of Victoria, viz : ½c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c., 12½c., and 15.

The following changes in New Postal Tariff, Canada. In operation on and after April 1. Half-oz. Letters—Prepayment Optional.

	Paid,	Unpaid.
In the Dominion - -	3c	5c
Prince Edward Island -	3c	5c
United States - - -	6c	10c

Half oz. Letters—Prepayment Compulsory.

Britain, by Canada Steamships,	12½c
" *via* Halifax, - -	12½c
" " New York - -	15c
Newfoundland - - -	12½c
Red River - - - - -	6c

NEWSPAPERS.

Single Papers, in the Dominion to Britian, United States, P. E. Island and Newfoundland. -	2c
To Subscribers.	
Weekly - - per quarter,	5c
Semi-Weekly - " "	10c
Tri-Weekly - " "	15c
Daily - - - " "	30c

Subscribers residing in Britain, United States, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, &c., must prepay their Canadian postage as above through the Canadian publisher.

Newspapers coming into Canada.

From Britian, by Quebec, &c.	Free.
" " " New York,	2c
" United States - -	2c

Circulars, Prices-Current, Hand Bills, Books, Pamphlets, in the Dominion, to P. E. I., Nfld., and U. S. per oz. 1c

Periodicals as above per 4 oz. 1c

Parcel Post, - - " 8 " 12½c

The old issue of Canadian stamps will be accepted for a reasonable time after 1st of April.

(*The following Stamps were crowded out of April No.*)

CUBA.

5 centimos, lilac.
10 " blue.
20 " green.
40 " rose.

The above series of stamps, are very similar in design to previous issues, but printed on white unwatermarked paper, perforated.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

We shall allude to the recent emissions of this Conferation at some future time, in order if possible to illustrate the issues. The 1 Kreuzer and 3 Kreuzer are noticed by M. Moen, in his Journal as imdentilated.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

An addition to the permanent series is the 96c. grey-green, and 6c. lilac.

INDIA.

A new adhesive for service postage, and a very handsome stamp marked in value.

HALF ANNA.

This stamp will doubtless do duty as a postage stamp and may very properly be catalogued as such.

ROUMANIA.

The new issues are as follows :

2 bani, orange,
4 " bright blue,
18 " rose.

Designs very like the issue of 1866.

CASHMERE.

American Bank Note Co., N. Y., have designed a series of odd looking stamps for this country, viz :

7½c black,
15c blue,
22½c red,
45c orange.

CHILI.

Four new stamps to add, to the first issue, viz :

1 centavo, orange,
5 " vermilion,
10 " blue,
20 " green.

THE CONFEDERATE STAMPS.

Charleston, S. C. Feb'y 28th, 1868.

Mr. F. Trifet,

SIR,—A young friend of mine, a stamp collector, showed me some days an article in your Magazine, in which you question the authenticity of the small red ten cent Confederate stamp with vignette of Gen. I. J. Jackson. As you evidently are not posted with regard to its origin I thought you might care to know something about it. In May 1861, I was in the employ of Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va., to whom the first contract for furnishing postal stamps for the Confederacy was awarded.

They issued the following : ten cents, head of Jefferson, pink and blue ; five cents, head of Davis, green and blue, and two cents head of Andrew Jackson, green. The lithographic stones of these were destroyed by fire in September '61, and Maj. Gorgas, then Confederate States agent in London, England, obtained plates from Messrs. Th. De-La-Rue & Co., for stamps of the denomination of five and one cents. At the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, then Secretary of War, our firm, through Mr. Carroll, our designer furnished the little ten cent stamp, to which you allude. It was of De-La Rue's design, but differs from their stamps in being engraved on stone and not on steel. You speak of their great number. The entire number printed was but 300 from the stone, and 25 (the dark impressions) from a separate die stone. The only way in which they reached dealers was as follows : Mr. David Randolph, formerly postmaster at Cheraw near here took a sheet of 100 stamps to Charleston, where they remained until three months ago, when a New York gentleman seeing them, bought them from Mr. Randolph and sold them to Mr. ———a dealer in New York city.

The 25 dark impressions were bought by the same party and sold to the same dealer. About 150 of the stamps were used on letters from this place and I have two cancelled ones now in my possession. The remainder belong to Mr. J. D. Howard, of New York city. The stamp was approved and became one of the regular issue until Messrs. Keating & Ball of Columbia, in this State, made a low bid and obtained a contract to supply stamps, when all those previously in use were discontinued. On applying to the following gentlemen, all of whom were connected with the Post-Office department in the Confederacy, you can possibly learn anything additional you may wish to know.

Mr. D. Howard, New York city, I think at 71 Broadway. He has several of the stamps, some cancelled.

Geo. R. Carey, 63 Wall Street, late State Treasurer at Richmond Va. He has the first proof from the die, printed black ink, and also a very fine collection of stamps of all countries.

J. D. Hollister, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. Lammot, " "

David Lammot, Raleigh, N. C.
David Randolph, Charlestown, S. C.

Yours, Respectfully,

J. Alex. H. Stevens Jr.

On the receipt of Mr. Stevens' communication, we wrote to Mr. G. R. Carey and received the following reply.

New York, March 10th 1868.

F. Trifet, Esq.

Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 5th. March, to my uncle, Mr. Geo. R. Carey, has been handed to me by him. He says that as far as his knowledge and recollection go to the letter of Mr. Stevens is correct in every particular, and as far as I remember, he is right. I have a complete set of all the Confederate Government stamp ever issued, and the black proof which Mr. Stevens referred to in his letter. Mr. Howard was in my office a few days ago and corroborates Mr. Stevens' statements.

I am something of a stamp collector myself, and have several times been asked my opinion as to whether the small ten (about which you write) could be considered as a genuine issue. My answer has always been that the TEN was better entitled to be considered of a genuine issue than the ONE, because the latter never reached the Confederacy, except as samples, and were never used, whereas the tens to number of a hundred, or one sheet, were regularly passed through the Post Office, at Athens, Ga. Mr. Carroll of Hoyer, Ludwig & Co., designed all the first issue of Confederate stamps, I believe, and owing to his Union feelings, never made or was able to get any any money for them.

When dealers have spoken to me about them I always referred them to him, but do not know where he is at present.

I shall be happy to show you my collection whenever you are in the city, and if there is any specific information you wish with reference to the stamps, of which I am unfortunately not able to furnish you with a specimen, you can write to me. Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. CAREY.

[*American Stamp Mercury.*]

UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE OF GEO. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, 6th Feb., 1797.

Dear Sir :

The 3d of March, which is fast approaching, will put an end to my political career ; and I shall have another to commence through mud and mire, to reach more tranquil scenes at Mount Vernon. This I shall do without delay, or attempt it at least, be the roads in what condition they may at that time.

To enable me to accomplish this journey, with such baggage as I do not incline to risk by water, I shall want a pair of strong horses that are true and steady to the draught, for a Waggon, lighter than a Coachee, to carry some trunks (not heavy) at the rate we shall travel, which must be slow.

Would you oblige me so far as to make this purchase, and to have the horses in this City by the 1st day of March.

I should prefer Mares, and wish them to match in (any) colour. They ought not to exceed six, or, at any rate, seven years old next spring ; nor ought they to be under fifteen hands high, as they will be put to the plough or waggon after I get them home. I should prefer cheapness to appearance ; and the

reason why I mention Mares instead of Geldings is, that Mules may be bred from them afterwards—but I must take either.

Be so good as to let me know, without delay, whether I can, or cannot, place certain dependence on you for the purchase, and on having them here by the time beforementioned. The money shall be paid on delivery; or, if required, shall be sent to you before, for the purpose of instant payment.

I will offer no apology for giving you this trouble, because I persuade myself you are disposed to serve me in it.

With esteem, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

GO: WASHINGTON.

P. S.—Let me request the favor of you to have the steadiness of the Horses to the draught proved before they are sent here; for to be plagued with them on the road would be dreadful.

MR. SLOUGH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MORE WASHINGTON LETTER FORGERIES.

In the November number of our magazine, we called attention to the celebrated Canadian forger of Washington documents. It seems, by the following correspondence, that the forger has taken a new name and residence. It is a pity that this poverty stricken and "distressed" individual does not "cross the line" with his forgeries, so that some of our autograph collectors can pin him before a U. S. Justice, and give him a comfortable home in—the penitentiary. Brother journalists pass him around:

Pittsburgh, April 9th, 1868.

Dear Sirs: Your letter came to hand this day, returning the non-genuine order of G. Washington. The following is the whole history of it:

About three weeks ago, Mr. R., of this city, received this order, and, as you may have noticed the name on the order, (R.) he, (the fellow) thinking it might, perchance, be a relative of Mr. R.'s, sent it to him, and plead very pitifully, as you will see from the enclosed letter, which is the genuine letter he sent to Mr. R., he intending to send it back, as he did not want it; he showed it to me, and I told him I would try to sell it, not knowing the non-genuineness of it, or I would not have sent it to you. I am going to keep the order, and not send it back to him. The fellow, as you will see, hails from Cornwall, Canada. Please send me the letter back, after you see it. I would like very much to see the mean rascal exposed. Yours, S. A., Jr.

Cornwall, C. W., March 7, '68.

Sir: Will you, to assist a once wealthy, now distressed man, (out of business more than four years) purchase the enclosed.

Passing through Pittsburgh last fall I called at your office, hoping but failed to see you. Embarrassment has since compelled me to part with most of my grandfather's papers.

The one enclosed may be interesting to you and your family; if so, pray send me what you think it worth in United States currency; confident that in leaving it to your generosity, I shall have no regret. A few days since, I was at the expense to come to this city, hoping to collect a debt long owing.—I have failed to do so, and must return to-night to Cornwall and my impoverished family. By sending me a small sum at your earliest convenience, you will greatly oblige

Your ob't servant,

R. ANTHONY GIBBS.

"*Head Quarters, Valley Forge,*
March 9th, 1778.

Capt. Caleb Gibbs,

Sir: Send Lieut. Livingston and fifty men to Norristown, as an escort to Messrs. Potts, Clymer and Ralston, as far as West Chester, and with the enclosed order for the transfer to his command at West Chester of the recruits, horses and wagons awaiting the escort to head qts.

G: WASHINGTON.
Com'd in Chief."

Springfield, Mass., Mar. 24, 1868.

Gents.: Enclosed please find $10.00 for club of ten subscribers to Vol. 2 of your Magazine.

I am a little curious to know about the Elton card. Why is it called a New York card? Have you ever seen one? In noticing what you say in the March number about Provincial Tokens, allow me to remark that I have 1250 different kinds in my collection issued prior to 1798, as per Conder's Work on Provincial Tokens, published at Ipswich in 1799, besides some 350 not described in that work. They are very interesting, indeed. Many of them are proofs, and cost from 25 cents to $2.50 each.

Hope A. R. F. will get a peep at that "nail keg full of coins." He may find a few 1804 dollars, 1823 and 1827 quarters. Let us hear when the keg is opened; it may prove like Gen'l Put's gunpowder—nothing but onions.

Yours, truly, C. P. N.

P. S.—I supposed Mott's Jeweler's Token, 1789, was the earliest one. I have two, one I think cracked die—I mean New York city.

[Elton's card is in the possession of Dr. Clay, of Manchester, Eng. Have never heard of any other specimen of this peculiar token. Perhaps it is an English affair of modern origin. Dr. C. sent us a rubbing of the Elton card, which we send you by mail. Your club of ten was duly installed in our gilt-edged subscription book for volume second. All honor to Springfield for the first club, and many thanks to you for interest manifested in our little enterprise. We intend to present a handsome medal to each of the subscribers in the city or town furnishing the largest number of subscribers to volume second, in proportion to inhabitants. ED.]

Granville, N. Y., April 1st, 1868.

Gentlemen: I notice in your April number of Magazine a letter from a correspondent relative to a brass guinea of the time of James II., 1689. I beg to state I have the mate to the one described by Th. D. B., of Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, and it is also offered for sale. Very truly, C. A. B.

[We, also, have a stock of these brass pieces, (1689) issued for different months, by James II., and would state that coins of this description are very common, and seldom fetch more than fifty cents at sales. ED.]

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENCE.

VIRGINIUS.—R. G. Jackson, Liverpool, England, has a Virginia coin, struck in silver, dated 1774, and believed to be *unique*. We are indebted to Dr. Dickeson for a photographic view of this exceedingly interesting coin.

J. A. B.—Have not had time to attend to your stamp letter—think it impossible to get them all. The "Hard Times" Tokens are not in demand. We sell them at $2 per 100.

E. C.—Coins at hand, and money mailed on 13th inst.

F. A. G.—We cannot disclose our correspondents' names and address, without obtaining their consent.

J. E. W.—We have already published articles similar to yours on peculiarities of coins.

R. A. M.—The half cents 1809 and '54 not worth postage.

C. E. W.—Subscription received—50 cts. due.

A. S. T.—We send the small proofs 1868, viz: 5c., 3c., 2c. and 1c. for 50c. per set of four.

P. H., Jr.—15 cent notes mailed for $1 each.

L. L.—We have seen the new patterns—1c., 3c. and 5c. nickel coins for 1868—they are very neat and convenient, and, in uniformity and beauty, far excel the coins in present use.

C. B. R.—Add 50 per cent. to price paid for coins by dealers, and you will approximate the prices they are held at.

J. H., Canada.—We are indebted to you for the new issue Canada stamps. How can we reciprocate?

P. A.—Be cautious about sending money to Canada for forged Washington letters.

DEPARTED!

The Coin and Stamp Journal of Meriden, Conn., which appeared at the beginning of the year under very favorable auspices, has, we regret to say, departed this life. We understand that one of the publishers of the deceased journal is about to start a *new magazine*, which will create a sensation! We wish the "new comer" success and much joy over the "sensation." If the publisher of a Coin and Stamp periodical can get up a sensation out of such dry matter as Coins and Stamps, there may be hope for us and ours. Try it.

PRICED CATALOGUE
OF THE
U. S. INT. REV. PAPER STAMPS
Continued.

Fifty Cent Blue.

	PRICE.
Conveyance,	4
Entry of Goods,	4
Foreign Exchange,	4
Lease,	3
Life Insurance,	3
Lottery Ticket,	4
Mortgage,	3
Original Process,	5
Passage Ticket,	5
Probate of Will,	5
Surety Bond,	5

Sixty Cent Orange.

Inland Exchange,	4

Seventy Cent Green.

Foreign Exchange,	5

$1.00 *Red.*

Charter Party,	5
Conveyance,	5
Entry of Goods,	5
Foreign Exchange,	5
Inland do	5
Lease do	5
Life Insurance,	5
Manifest,	5
Mortgage,	3
Passage Ticket,	1 00
Power of Attorney,	10
Probate of Will,	5

$1.30 *Orange.*

Foreign Exchange,	5

$1.50 *Blue.*

Inland Exchange,	5

$1.60 *Green.*

Foreign Exchange,	10

$1.90 *Lilac.*

Foreign Exchange,	10

$2.00 *Red.*

Conveyance,	8
Mortgage,	8
Probate of Will,	8

(*To be Continued.*)

MASON & WELLS,

Coin Dealers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 50 North Tenth Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COINS FOR SALE.

1791 Washington Cent, good,	$ 5 00
1793 Wreath " "	3 00
1793 Link " "	4 00
1793 Liberty Cap, " "	10 00
1799 & 1804 " poor,	2 00
1799 & 1804 " good,	5 00
1809 " "	1 00
Rosa Americana Penny "	3 50
" " Half Penny, good	2 00
Pine Tree Shilling, "	5 00
" " Sixpence "	4 00
" " Threepence "	5 00
" " Twopence, very good	6 00
Liberty and Security, 1795 "	3 50
" " large "	2 00
Louisiana Cent, R. F., "	1 00
" " 1722, "	2 00
" " 1721, "	3 00
Virginia Cent, 1773, "	1 00
" " very fine	3 50
N. Y., (Nova Eborac,) good	1 50
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N. J., Conn., Va. Wood, fair, each	25
1859 Nickel, '58 Reverse	1 50
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1850 to 1857 Cents, very fine, each	50
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